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THE SUN, New York City.

How Canada May Help Herself.

Our esteemed contemporary the Pitts burgh Dispatch, has some interesting remarks on the commercial situation of the Canadian Dominion. There are several ways, says the Disnatch, in which Canada can increase her commerce. "but the only one practicable at present is a reasonable reciprocity arrangement with the United

Now, the one sure and conclusive method of establishing perfect and lasting reciprocity of trade between the Dominion and the United States is the incorporation of the two countries in the same political unity that is, their annexation the one to the other. Indeed, that would go beyond mere reciprocity. It would establish complete free trade between them; and, as genuine free traders, we should prefer it before any and every other arrangement that could possibly be made in the case. Compared with free trade, reciprocity is nothing but a temporary and inconclusive makeshift.

We confess that we are amazed at the one blection which our Pittsburgh contempo rary raises against an event so auspicious "Annexation," says the Dispatch, "will never take place while the Canadian vote would upset the balance of party politics as it would at present." We suppose this means the party politics of the United States, and not of Canada: and we declare that we can't see it. If the annexation of that country were seriously proposed, the people of the United States would vote for it with substantial unanimity. Party politics would not merely stand dumb before such a question; they would be suppressed. There rould be only one party, the party of Continental Union

Meanwhile there is no hurry about reciprocity of trade with Canada. We have tried it once and we did not admire the re sults. Then, too, it was forced upon us by party politics, and it was the party of slavery that did it. The owners of slaves were alarmed lest the annexation of Canada should strengthen the party of freedom so that the slave power would be outvoted. and the institution be brought into peril of destruction by the addition of so many new free States to the Union. Accordingly, they went in for reciprocity; and yet slavery was wiped out all the same, and

overybody is glad of it. Now we are not wanting such half-way measures any more. Let us have absolute and unchangeable free trade with the provinces of the Canadian Dominion, and not any partial and temporary device like reciprocal commerce in a few articles and duties on all others. We are not in any haste about it. Our Canadian friends can take their own time for entering into the heritage which is offered them; and they may be sure whenever they come that they will not now find any powerful and determined party of slave owners to shut the door in their faces because they are freemen.

The Friends of Ireland Should Organize.

According to a telegram from London, the loss of the seat left vacant by Lord Haur-INGTON on his assuming the title of Duke of Devonshire has materially changed the programme of the Salisbury Government. Until recently its purpose was to defer the trial of strength at the ballot box until the close of the present year, and there was even an inclination on the part of some of dora to wait until t hoped that Mr. GLADSTONE might cease to be a force in politics. The severe reverse. however, encountered in the Rossendale byelection caused the Cabinet to consult its local political agents, and the result is a conviction that the Gladstonian tide is rising, and that the Unionists have more to lose than gain by postponing an appeal to the constituencies. It has been accordingly determined, we are told, that the second reading of the Irish Local Government bill shall take place immediately after the Easter recess, when, if the measure is opposed, as it unquestionably will be, by British Liberals and Irish Nationalists, Parliament will be straightway dissolved and a new general election ordered. It is now, therefore, expected that the question whether home rule shall be granted to Ireland will be referred not later than next May to the voters of the United Kingdom.

The friends of Ireland in this country have thus less than four months in which to so strengthen the hands of Irish patriots as to assure the retention of the 85 Irish seats carried at the last two general elections. It is well known that those victories could not have been achieved without the pecuniary help promptly and generously furnished from this side of the Atlantic Under the British Electoral law the mere statutory costs imposed on a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons are so heavy as to outtax the resources of men dependent on daily work for a subsistence, yet they must be paid in full before a candidate is permitted to be voted for. This provision is relied upon by the Tories to cripple even the Gladstonian party in Great Pritain, which, through the defec tion of the Whig dukes, has lost the financial support upon which it formerly relied. Determined as are the followers of Mr. GLADSTONE to contest almost every borough and county in Great Britain, they will need for their own purposes every penny that they can command, and will be able to contribute nothing to the campaign fund of Irish Nationalists. If the latter are to dispute almost all the seats allotted to Ireland, and to carry five-sixths of them, as they did six years ago, it is the primary and indispensable condition of the struggle that they should obtain at once the money needed for the statutory costs. At present, the sums collected from the needy peasantry scarcely suffice to maintain the Nationalist organizations in a state of tolerable efficiency, and they fall far short of affording adequate relief to the sufferers from eviction. It will be as impossible now as it was in 1886 to raise in Ireland the large amount of money requisite to run Nationalist candidates for every Irish seat. It was only by the resolute efforts of Irishmen all over the world that the unprecedented triumphs of 1885 and 1886 were won, and those triumphs can not be repeated without a like exhibition of

world-wide sympathy and generosity. The Tories, it seems, are calculating on the attainment of a majority of only 60 by the Gladstonians and Irish Nationalists combined, provided the election takes place no later than next May. This estimate is based on the assumption that the Nation-

before by their American friends, will keep all the seats that they carried in 1886. Should they lose ten, Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority would sink to forty; should they lose twenty, his majority would be insignificant and at the mercy of a few treacherous or lukewarm followers. It is of vital moment to Irishmen that Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority should be as large as possible, for his English adherents are by no means agreed as to the scope of the concessions to be made to Ireland, and it may prove extremely difficult to frame a Home Rule bill acceptable in all its details to all sections of the Gladstonian party. Mr. GLADSTONE must consequently rely upon the powerful reenforcement afforded by the Nationalists to counteract and offset any tendencies to mutiny and secession among his English partisans.

There is no room for doubt that in the decisive battle for home rule which is impending Mr. GLADSTONE will do his part, and the only question is, Will Ireland do hers? She cannot do it if her friends in this country desert her at the crisis of her fate. We regard such desertion as incredible, nor can any pretext be found for it in the unpleasant spectacle presented by the dissensions in the Irish party. It matters not whether individual Irish-Americans happen to sympathize with the McCarthyite or with the Parnellite faction; every one of them desires the liberty of Ireland, and knows that the strife of factions is a crime when the trumpet proclaims the final battle for home rule. Nothing would be easier than to prevent the money subscribed at this juncture from being used in intestine controversies among the Nationalists themselves. It could be stipulated that American contributions should be used for election purposes in those districts only where Nationalist candidates were opposed to Unionist, and in no district where McCarthyite and Parnellite candidates were arrayed against each other. The effect of such a stipulation would be to secure a compromise between the followers of Mr. McCarrny and those of Mr. REDWOND. whereby perhaps a certain number of seats might be conceded to the weaker faction, to the general end that nowhere should a single Nationalist vote be thrown away. But whatever precautions and safeguards may be devised to insure the effective anplication of American contributions, it is certain that those contributions must be made unless the home rule cause is to be lost, or at least seriously imperilled, in what

ought to be the hour of victory. The friends of Ireland in New York who six years ago organized the Parliamentary Fund, should lose no time in preparing to give similar substantial tokens of their devotion to home rule. Never did Ireland more need their aid, and never had they so bright a prospect of seeing their patriotic exertions crowned with success.

The Stars and the Earth

The following interesting question is propounded by an old friend of THE SUN:

"Please inform me if the great scientists of our day regard the stellar universe visible to the maked eye and by the aid of telescopes as one stellar system, with orderly systematic movement of all its bodies, con-crete or nebular? And are all the bodies which we see, members of this one system !"

Yes, it is generally thought by astrono-

mers to-day that all the celestial phenomena within reach of human vision belong to a single great system; but it is not yet possible to say just what the controlling order in the motions of the stars composing the visible universe is. Observation shows that all the stars are in motion, but with varying velocities, and in all possible directions. In the same quarter of the sky, and even in comparatively crowded aggregations of stars, some are found to be moving in one direction and some another. In the case of well-known figure of the Great Dipper, for instance, the motions of the stars are such that in the course of some thousands of years that figure will cease to be remarked in the sky. Many of its stars will have separated, going in several directions, although some of them will continue to keep company, as their journey lies the same way in space. So, too, some of the stars are approaching us and some are receding from us. The spectroscope, aided by photography, enables astronomers to measure the velocity of these flying suns that are either coming nearer to us or passing further from us, with an accuracy that takes account of a single mile per second. The sun is not exempt from this universal law of motion. It is speeding at the rate of several hundred millions of miles in a year toward a point in the northern heavens situated not far from the brilliant star Vega, a sun that is vastly more luminous than our own. So we on the earth are not travelling, as most persons imagine, in a beaten track around the sun year after year, but the earth follows the sun in its northward pointed course, and consequently sweeps onward in vast spirals

around the moving sun, so that we are continually borne into new regions of space. The extension of the law of gravitation throughout the universe has been questioned, but never very seriously, and every fresh investigation of stellar motion strengthens the belief that that law really governs the whole visible celestial system. In the case of the binary stars, of which a great number are known, the revolution of the two stars around one another er around their common centre, evidently takes place in obedience to that law. Now. if gravitation extends throughout the universe, no star can escape from the attractive influence of every other star, and of all the other stars. So gravitation in itself forms. as it were, a system of links or chains binding the stellar system together. If we can ascertain the distance and the mass of any star in the heavens, it is a simple problem to determine just how much the force of that star's attraction upon our sun is. But when an attempt is made to apply this general principle to an investigation of the actual motions observed among the stars, almost insuperable difficulties are encountered. Those motions occur in so many different directions and with such various velocities, and our knowl-

trolling the gyrations of the celestial bodies. becomes apparent from their examination. More than once it has been imagined that the great centre of motion in the universe had been discovered or located. Many years ago Madler thought that the Pleiades were the centre around which our sun was moving, and the beautiful star Alcyone became widely celebrated as the great central sun. But it was all imagination. Later investigations showed that MADLER was mistaken. and now astronomers are not even prepared to say in what direction the centre of the sun's motion lies, or, indeed, whether it is not at present actually flying ahead in a straight line. So speculations on a general rotation of the Milky Way, that vast irregular stellar ring, which girdles the visible heavens like a belt, and contains within its

edge of the actual distances of the stars

from us and from one another, and of their

actual masses, is so fragmentary and in-

complete, that no systematic order, betray-

ing a grand centre, or a universal law, con-

generally been abandoned in face of the fact that no common motion of its component

stars can be detected. Yet no astronomer doubts that there is a general law governing the maze of motion which we behold about us. The fact seems to be that there are many centres of motion, as the tendency of the stars to aggregate in streams and clusters indicates, but the precise relation of these aggregations to one another has not yet been made out.

The problem is complicated by the fact that some stars are known to be moving. apparently in straight lines, with velocity so great that the combined attraction of the whole known universe would not have sufficed to set them going as they are. Nor can the astronomer foresee what the future career of such stars will be after they have passed out of the stellar system, as they seem destined to do. Are there invisible systems beyond our starry swarm from which they have come or to which they are returning?

Yet, however difficult it may be to ac count for the observed motions of the stars, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that everything that we see in the heavens forms part of a single system. The idea that some of the faint nebulous specks, glimpsed here and there, may be outer systems far beyond the confines of our own stellar universe, has been abandoned since the spectroscope has shown that the misty patches of light, which even Lord Rosse's glant telescope could not resolve into stars, are really masses of matter in a gaseous condition, and not, as was formerly supposed, congregations of stars so remote that the utmost magnification could not disentangle their mingled beams. The very variety which we behold in the universe shows so clearly the operation of systematic forces of development that it serves as an argument in favor of the view that all we see are only different parts of a single system. Elements that exist in the earth are detected glowing in the atmospheres of stars in all quarters, but the same instrument which reveals the presence of these elements, discovers also the fact that the bodies constituted of them are in various stages of development. Our sun represents only one type of a solar body, and its condition is not permanent and unchangeable. In Sirius and Vega we behold suns which are evidently glowing with a far flercer energy and a much greater intensity of radiation than our sun exhibits at present. But we may go a step further back than that which Sirius or any star represents, and perceive in the whirling spirals of the Andromeda nebula, and in the vast streams and condensing aggregations of the Orion nebula, evidence of the formation of stellar centres out of elemental chaotic clouds through a process that is going on now, and, so to speak, under our eyes.

It is indeed a living universe which in cludes the earth that we inhabit.

The Hereafter.

As this letter propounds questions which many Presbyterians and other orthodox believers must be asking themselves at this time, it is incumbent on us to answer it comprehensively and carefully:

"The ability, logical acumen, and incidity wit hich the great Presbyterian question has been treat ed in your editorial columns prompt me to ask you the following questioner

"1. What guarantee can I, a Presbyterian, have that the new creed shall not stand in need of revision as much as the old-that, in a word, the revision shall not

"2. On the hypothesis that Almighty Gop has, to the praise of His **gler**ious justice, divided, from all eter-nity, the human race into the elect and non-elect, what notive can I have of doing good or avoiding evil?
"If one of the elect, I cannot be lost. Then why to ure my poor soul with useless concern ! If one of the non-elect, or doomed, why not have a hell of a time iere, as I am predestined, in any event, to have a hell

The doctrine of election is a concrete exmoral and spiritual world no less than in and unchangeable. The "glorious fustice of God," which the Westminster Confession sufficient for itself and its own vindication, is this primal, irreversible, merciless, and universal law. The punishment of sin. to use the term of theology, or the consequence of an infraction of the moral law of the universe. is as certain as that fire burns or gravitation operates; and it is eternal. If when you stamp your foot you move the world and set in play forces which never cease, so also when you disturb the moral equilibrium the effect produced is undying. To get down to particulars, the character you build up carries with it an influence which extends through all time. Nobody is independent. We are all interdependent, and

our influence is immortal. Neither is it conceivable that a personal, emniscient, and omnipotent Gop, the author of this law, should not have foreseen and decreed its consequences. When He made the law He made the consequences, for all things come from Him, and His will alone prevails throughout the universe.

Thus comes in the conflict between the Divine decree and the freedom of the will of man, as we conceive that to be. It is a problem insoluble by the human understanding. A man is no more capable of reconciling the two and explaining their operation than is an aut. He must either give up the question as unanswerable by the human understanding, or he must accept in faith the answer which theology or the Church gives to it as divinely inspired. He must celieve the Bible as a direct communication from God solving mysteries insoluble by man; or he must believe that the Church is source of Divine authority, continuous, infallible, and sufficient, the source through which the Scriptures themselves came.

In other words, he must be a Protestant who believes that the Bible is the precise and infallible revelation of God's government, a Roman Catholic who believes in the infallibility of the divinely inspired Church. or an agnostic or infidel who dismisses the subject as one beyond the possibility of numan comprehension, and which the Scriptural writers, the Church councils, and the Pope have no more right than other men to assume to settle; in fact, as beyond all

human comprehension. If our doubting Presbyterian correspondent can disprove the doctrine of election and at the same time accept the promises of Protestant orthodoxy, we should like to see him do it. The only way for him to escape from the conclusion is to deny the premises. Whatever happens or will hap pen was a consequence as surely involved in eternal law as the seed of the oak is contained in the acorn. Cause and conse quence are wrapped up together and are inseparable. The effect proceeds from the

sause with absolute and eternal certainty. Why, then, should our friend trouble himself to gain heaven or to escape from hell when his creed tells him that his everlasting fate was decreed and determined before all time? To use his words, "if one of the non-elect or doomed, why not have a hell of a time here, as I am predestined, in any alisis, vigorously backed as they were borders the majority of all the stars, have event, to have a hell of a time hereafter?

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

The answer is that the consequences of having a "hell of a time" here are so surely distressful even here, to say nothing of a future life, that he does not want to invite them. He might as well ask us why he does not put his hand in the fire. Because a man doubts the existence of a hell hereafter is no reason why he should make for himself a hell in this world. A hell of a time, as the popular phrase is, implies in its very terms that it is amusement for which there is bitter and inevitable compensation. It is of hell hellish.

If men had been constructed after a radically different plan, without moral sense and with insensibility to pain of all sorts, finding health and gratification in the satisfaction of their appetites only, and with boundless and undiminishing capacity for such revelry, they might go in for a hell of a time without restraint. But they are not made in that way. Their delicate and complicated moral and physical structure is so far unadapted to it that it is in verity a hell of a time for them, miserable in itself, unsatisfactory, and deceitful, and in its consequences so painful that one trial of it ought to be enough for a reasonable creature. If the getting over drunkenness was as delightful as getting drunk, Dr. KEELEY would not be making a great fortune. If the experience of mankind did not prove that virtue is as surely essential to happiness as vice is productive of misery, even the Church would be powerless to restrain

men from absolute license. Our friend, therefore, may console himself by assuming that for the very reason that he does not go in for a hell of a time here, he is obeying the eternal law laid down by the glorious justice of Gop, and thus is among the elect. As he sows he will reap, in this world and the world to come. Election and obedience to the law. non-election and disobedience, are convertible terms. It would be impossible for our friend to have a hell of a time here. in the sense of getting enjoyment out of it, and hence the conclusion that his election is sure and was predestined from all eternity As his life is not hellish, how can he be hell bound?

"Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Is It a Relic of La Perouse?

It is a little over a hundred years since LA PÉROUSE, the French explorer, and his two ships disappeared in the Pacific Ocean No inkling of their fate was discovered until nearly forty years later. In 1827 a few relics of the voyagers were found on the little island of Vanicoro, north of the New Hebrides, and something of the tragic story was learned.

The two vessels had been wrecked on a reef near the island. The crew of one vessel was lost to a man, all being drowned in the surf or killed by the natives as they struggled to the shore. The crew of the other vessel succeeded in landing. After 'many moons," as the natives said, they sailed away in a two-masted boat they had constructed out of timbers of the wrecked vessels. They had left two men behind them, however, one of whom "had gone to another island," while the other was made chief of the island, and died three years before Capt. Dillon reached the spot and recovered the relics that were proved berond a doubt to belong to the ill-fated exedition. Nothing has ever been heard of the party that took the desperate chance of reaching civilization again in the vessel they built on the island where they were castaways.

A while ago French geographers cele brated the centenary of LA PEROUSE'S discoveries in the Pacific. The publicity given to this event has brought a curlous story from Brisbane, Queensland, which is printed

in some of the geographical journals. The theory is advanced that the battered hulk of a rudely made vessel found years pression of the abstract truth that in the ago on Temple Island, off the coast of Queensland, is the remains of the boat in the material the reign of law is absolute which the La Perouse party sought to reach a harbor frequented by European vessels. The wreck was evidently very old. describes as eternally dominant, and as In fact there was just enough of it left to show that it had been made by men who either were not well skilled in the boatmaker's craft, or had wrought with inadequate tools. It was too large for a whaleboat and too small for commerce or travel on the high seas. The oldest colonists could

not remember ever seeing such a craft. The natives of Vanicoro said that when the white men left them in their boat they went "toward the setting sun." Temple Island is about 1,100 miles nearly due west of Vanicoro. It is natural to suppose that the purpose of the castaways was to reach Botany Bay, the present port of Sydney, New South Wales, whence they had started on their last tour of discovery. Here they would have found means to return to Europe. Upon the theory that the wreck at Temple Island was in fact their little vessel, the probability is that they were unable to make headway to the south against the strong southeast winds, and drove upon the barrier reefs off Queensland or the neighboring islands, where, worn out by their manifold hardships, they fell as easy prey to the sanguinary savages, whose lescendants, among the worst cannibals of the continent, still inhabit that region.

A mere fragment of the mysterious and aged wreck found on Temple Island is still preserved. The fate of LA PEROUSE will never be clearly known. It was one of the greatest tragedies that have marked the history of exploration; and, chief among these martyrs of discovery, Sir Hugh Wil LOUGHBY and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN in the Arctic regions, Dr. LEICHARDT in Australia. and La Perouse in the Pacific, will always be remembered.

Liberty Better Than Despotism.

That valuable religious journal, the Church Union, lays before its readers some notions that might be of importance if they were more practical. Yet we are rather surprised at finding them frankly expressed in a journal devoted chiefly to religion rather than in one devoted to speculation in scientific physiology:

"The better breeding of the human race is to me the reat fundamental question, stupendous with possibili-ies. It seems the only solid foundation upon which to regenerate and reconstruct society. If the same r trictions and laws as govern the breeding of race corses. Central Park sheep, or prize pigs were applied and enforced in the breeding of the human family one could hardly imagine the improvement the would be in the comparatively short space of 200 years tself, it matters not whether it be a turnip, a potate

"If the lower animal kingdom can be brought to such erfection; if thousands of dollars are often paid for an nimal before its birth, showing the chances so strongly n favor of heredity, why is it that the human race allowed to go on breeding in a manner and under co ulated stock farm !"

We do not by any means say that there is no truth in all this; but we cannot help observing that the human race has improved very remarkably since the time of its firs appearance in history; while, if we should go back to that more remote period when had not yet acquired a rational lan-

guage or the power of writing, the progress would seem even more miraculou

We are convinced that the right atmosphere for human progress is that of liberty; and while pigs and cattle may improve their species under the management of professional breeders, we doubt whether the most intelligent despot that could be created would be able to succeed with the human family as well as it has succeeded under the dictation of nature and of freedom.

Our esteemed Democratic contemporaries, the Chicago Herald and the Omaha World-Heraid, always conspicuous for ability and vigor, have never appeared to more brilliant advantage than in their patriotic speech and tone in the matter of our trouble with Chili. journals have condemned more feelingip the pusilianimous partisanship that has attempted to discredit the attempts to keep the name and flag of the United States surrounded only with dignity and respect.

The anti-Chinese agitators can rest assured that both Houses of Congress are aware of the fact that the Chinese Exclusion act will expire this year. They need have no fear that the "Chinese hordes" will be allowed to overrun this country in May next. A bill the terms of which are even more stringent than those of the present Exclusion act has already been prepared by the House Committee on Immigration, and will be reported to the House in

The Navy Department has now obtained all necessary information concerning the practicability of building war vessels of various kinds in the shipyards on the lakes and along the Mississippi and in the ports of the Pacific. There are all desirable facilities for the work in these regions as well as on the Atlantic seaboard, and formidable torpedo boats have been or soon will be constructed in establishments on the Pacific, the Mississippi, and the lakes. Secretary Tracy has been dubious about giving certain naval contracts to builders on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior until a definite understanding shall be reached as to the bearing of our treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, which provides for the limitation of the navel armaments in the lakes lying between the United States and Canada. It is important that the language of this treaty should be construed in accordance with its original intent; and it is doubtful whether, if thus construed, it would prevent Secretary Tracy from carrying out the policy which he is desirous of adopting.

The air ship inventors are evidently encouraged by their failures. Mr. PENNINGTON especially, who has for years been building ships in the air that would not go, has set to work upon others that are bound to go. He tells how he has at last solved the problems that have baffled all other inventors, how his other air ships failed because he had not got the correct solution, how he has raised \$30. 000,000 to demonstrate the accuracy of his latest solution, and how he will after a time set the new air ships agoing over land and sea at a velocity which he has been able to calcuate with percision. Mr. PENNINGTON'S talk has a very wild aspect, and we cannot forget hat he talked in just the same style years ago about his other air ships, and yet it turned out that they wouldn't go.

The European nations that have been scrambling to acquire possession of all the coasts of Africa have had a good deal to say bout the "Hinterland," and have set up the theory that the nation which has possession of certain coast line has a right to the unappropriated regions behind it. Unfortunately this rule does not seem to work in the case of Liberia. It would seem that the negro republie should have unlimited "Hinterland," for she has been in possession of her long stretch of coast for many years, and, moreover, her exlorer, Anderson, was the first to travel into and describe the elevated country lying east of Liberia proper. Now France claims this entire country, and poor Liberia, too weak to assert any rights she may have, finds herself confined to her narrow strip of coast, though ner public men have been talking for years of the influence they hoped their country would some day wield in the interior.

Still another convention of Southern cotton growers is to be held, the members of which are to urge each other to reduce the cotton acreage. We do not know how many n favor of this reduction have been held in the South since last year's crop was gathered, but we must have heard of them from nearly all the States beyond North Carolina. The question is up for debate everywhere between the Pedes Biver and the Rio Grande, and it is truly an important question not only to this country, but also to several other countries. It seems to be hard to convince the Southern cotton growers of the necessity or the desirability of reducing the crop. The price of the staple has been low for a couple of years, but then it may advance this year or next, owing to circumstances that cannot be foreseen. If it should advance to s profitable figure, and the South were unable to supply the demand for it, life would be mad burden to those of the Southern Agricultural Commissioners who are now urging the cotton growers to reduce their acreage.

From the Chicago Herold. For those paltry pretenders of Democratic principal ready to make the name of American a reproach throughout the world rather than support a Republican dministration on lines of Democratic precedent an-Democratic policy, the Herald has no terms of cor tempt. They are below even that. Witless in intellect ruled by personal malice or commercial subsidy, libel on the fame of Jefferson and Jackson, recreant to sublime inheritance of patriotism and duty, they goodlums to American nationality and idiots in politics

From the Omita World-Herald. Partisanship is well enough under ordinary circum tances. But in times of actual national gravity fool ish and flippant partisanship should be cast aside like an outgrown garment.

Brer Claimant He Lie Low.

From the Pittelwyh Disputch.
One of the Mugwump chiefs in this State unbosome himself as to the purposes and aspirations of Mr. Cleve land and bis lieutenants. "Hill and Gorman," he said asteep, by any means. He is playing deeper politic than either of the others."

A New and Important Friend.

the Empire State will not turn their backs upon the man who has made the election of a Democratic Presi at a certainty. But fo Hill where would New York be to-day ! A Cieveland Convention in May!

We take it for granted that the gallant Democracy o

From the Springhold Republican. Our Albany correspondent says every prominent Cleveland Democrat at the New York capital affirms that the friends of the ex-President are likely to hold a

Chill Thanks the Herald. From the New Fork Herald. BANTIAGO, Chill, Jan. 29, 1892.—At the Foreign Office his afternoon I was officially desired on behalf of the lovernment of Chili to thank the Merold in the name of the country for its disinterested actions in promot-ing and fostering an amicable termination of the coubles between this country and the United States.

lelegation to Chicago, which they expect to be scated

An Monest Effort.

"John," said the minister's wife, "how many more times are you going to recite that sermon of yours?" "Don't bother me, my dear, if you please," he re-turned. "I am practising what I preach."

Where Orphanage is Unknown.

Mr. Stranger—Have you no orphan asylum here t Mr. Granger—What do we need of such an institution t Under our liberal divorce laws every child has more parents than he knows what to do with.

Proper Use of the Word. Genta—In this city, Monday, Jan. 25, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Genta, a sou. MORALLY FRAUDULENT.

Some Curious Penalon Figures. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Get locum's article in the January For sions-Time to Call a Halt." some figures are resented which have a curious look, to say the least. The character of the figures referred to will appear from the following paragraph in the article with which they are introluced: "It is difficult to state with accuracy the whole number of men in our army during the late war. We know that there were 2,778,-304 separate enlistments. Some were for one month, some for two months, some for four nonths, some for one year, some for two, and some for three years. More than 300,000 men enlisted just before the close of the war, few of whom saw any active service. If we calculate on the basis of three years' service to each man we deduce the following table. showing the number of men furnished by some of the States, with the deaths from all causes, the number now on the pension roll from such States, the percentage of deaths from all causes to the number of men furnished, and the percentage of pensioners now on the roll." The figures in the table which ne subjoins are taken from Commissioner Raum's report of July 30, 1801, and from records in the War Department, and may, therefore, be presumed to be substantially ac-

Curste.

In this table New York, as being the most populous State, and certainly not second to any in particism, leads, as if fitting, all others in the number of the three years' men she furnished for the war. That number was 334.784. The number of seaths for the three years from all causes was 44,534. The number on the pension roll is to 325, or 18.1 per cent., or a little less than one-aixth of the whole number. This is a creditable showing throughout for New York, and especially in the proportionate number of pensioners, which is strikingly small, as will appear when compared with many of the other States. Next to New York comes Ohio, with 225,400 three years' soldiers furnished for the war, with 35,475 deaths during the period, and 75,408 on the pension roll, being 33.4 per cent., or nearly double the necrenting of New York. That is, Ohio with some 110,000 fewer troops furnished than New York, has 15,000 more on the pension roll, which may serve to show how specially fortunate Ohio's some usually are in getting favors from the Government. Pennsylvania stands third in the table, with 214,427 three years' men, 33,183 having died within the period, and 63,083 being on the pension roll. or 22.9 per cent. of the whole. With 120,000 less met than New York furnished, she has some 3,500 more pensioners. This dispreportion, though somewhat curious. In most of remarkable sain the former case. In some of remarkable sain the former case in the former case. In some of the sain of the service of these months for the pension roll. Both for the pension roll. Even this record is surpassed by Rainsay. Or the pension of three years' ser

orous process which just lawmakers may provide and apply, the pension roll would cause to wear the terrors with which it is getting to be C. V. B.

A Sample of Chilian Sentiment. From the Philadelphia Press.

The Valparaiso El Combat, a leading Chilian paper, recently printed the following in its advertising columns: Uncle Sam begs to inform his theads of families, and teachers of prepared to exhibit, on very reasonable terms, his

brated

AMERICAN EAGLE
(Quite Tame).

The awe-inapiring and terrifo screams of this noble bird, combined with its FRFECT HARMLESSNESS, are now well known. Any person may, with the greatest impunity, kick or spit upon it or pull feathers out of its tail, so that much sport may be derived from its at which no encodicits be be MONSTRATION, at which no encodice it the least afraid. It has been exhibited before a considered the least afraid. It has been exhibited before AND HAS CAUSED SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER, AND HAS CAUSED SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER, Address UNCLE HAM White Feather House, Washington, D. C. AMERICAN EAGLE

A Spectacle Indeed.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: What a spectacle for

The Reform Club greets with applause an attack upon one of our Ministers and one of our Admirals bya Chileno who, to give presumably his words greater weight, is introduced by the President of the club as he descendant of an American patriot. Of the President of the club it is useless to say any-

thing. No one has yet known exactly where to place thing. No one has yet known exactly where to place him in his party or his aims, but that his fellow members about with applause endorse not only the reflections made, without sufficient proof adduced, upon the Mindster, but the base insimation that Admiral Brown for the fact in the man the same that the same his place of the same through the same through the same through and surely the word of a naval other and genitionna should have greater weight with American citizens than the words of a man who stands accused of a lie by a newspaper reporter.

AN AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If there is anything more discusting than the remarks made on the President's message by Representative Geary of California would like to read it. Can it be possible there is a I would like to read it. Can it be possible there is a sentiment in California that this fellow represents? A lipmocrat and of firsh descent, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he is a disgrace to his race, to his party, to our partrottim. He takes like the noted Orange member of Parliament, Major Sanders. More intelligence could be found in the lowest member of a primary gathering in the sums of our great cities.

INDIGNAT DENOCRAT.

It Is Aguinst the Law Already.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every few evenings the denizens of quiet parts of the city are aroused he denizens of date. by venders of newspapers. They seem to come three or four together, keep quiet until they get to a certain spot, then in the deepeat, hoarses get to a certain spot, then in the deepeat, hoarsest voices they can manage, anddenly cry out, and continue this through the whole block. They take extreme care no one shall know just what they do any critice, "terrible," bloody, "airoclous," is about out that can be distinguished. But it is enough to alarm the norvous, scare the children, and accomplish what they eviderally want-to sell their papers at the advanced rate of they cents for a pency paper, which on being perused nevery jelds any unusual information. It was about this sallowed:

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They do not seem to be our newaboys, but older men. Will some one back me up in this complaint? Jan. 29, 1892.

Perquisites at the Old Soldiers' Home, To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir: The Old Soldier Homein Washington for regulars has been in a flut tor for months and is atili fluttering. The forme ter for months and is still fluttering. The former surgeon-General and Commissary-General were said, as Commissioners, to receive flowers, vegetables, and statuettes; but a Convressional committee investigated in the time of the fluttering and statuettes; but a Convressional committee investigated in with Senator Harrison as Chairman and the question is now whether they have lost all interest in the Home or alouid the lost lost in the result army gives 12% cents a month toward maintaining this isome, and their flutter and forfeit so to fit. But this does not been to give any ottors as been to give any ottors. Such as the cent of its Botdiers are not supposed of the offers onto of their retained pay for which go to fit the offers onto of their retained pay for any they do for them. Officers on the retired last suit every wire for these places, and then strive for pay from the od solders funds for rendering services it is certainly of solders funds for sendering services it is certainly and benefit to the old solders that retired and purblind mains of active and afficient, officers render them Mariy, milk, ice, vegetables, say, coal, &c., had been gonito these favored officers ill secretary frouter stapped. It is underatood they are appealing to the new secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow secretary for a food they are appealing to the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flo

An irritated throat is soothingly treated by Dr. D sayne's Expectorani, an eld-established curative to coughs and colds and all bronchial and lung troubles.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

A succession of very pretty and pleasant lances, which have hardly reached the dignity of balls, but have been none the less enjoyed on that account, have prevented stagnation in fashionable circles during the week. Monday was a dies non, as Mrs. Robert Goelet's invita-tions were withdrawn on account of her brother's death, but Mrs. Minturn's dance at Sherry's on Tuesday night was a very folly affair. Married belies for once were carefully neglected in the invitations, jewels were at a discount, and a charming cotillon of young and pretty girls was the result. Sherry's fresh. bright rooms seemed to harmonize with the routh and happiness of the dancers, and the fact that they could both see and be seen added not a little to their spirits. Miss Otis, looking very handsome in a mauve gowhwhich was even more becoming than her fa-vorite pink: Miss Edith Weimore, who, if she has not quite her mother's delicacy of feature and coloring, is full of style and chic, and possessed of those best gifts of nature, a light heart and an animated manner: Miss Brewster. who is also above the average in good looks, and has been greatly admired without being universally known, and Miss Shepard and Miss Sloan, the much-feted debutantes, were the girls who had the best time and took home he greatest number of favors.

Mrs. Twombly's dance was even smaller than Mrs. Minturn's, and was indeed of such moderate dimensions that one house of what will eventually be the historical block on the Fifth avenue sufficed for the accommodation of the guests. The arrangements and decoraions were, as usual, in the perfection of tasts. and the cotilion, which consisted of pretty nearly the ame dancers as at Mrs. Minturn's with a striking contingent of married belies

added, was kept up well into the night. Two very quiet weddings on Thursday, one of them without bridesmaids, ushers, or even the conventional wedding gown, made a pleasant change for the few who were present from the hurly-burly of a church wedding, with all its attendant paraphernalia. Miss Eloise Stevenson, on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. James Kernochan, looked extremely handsome in the unusual combination of lilac and pale blue, with a hat and plumes, which became her almost as well as her riding costume. The guests, not many more in number than were indispensable as witnesses of the marriage, received their invitations less than week previous, and the bride and bridegroom started on the first stage of their life's jour-ney as soon as the wedding breakfast was over. Miss Betts, although married in a very quiet way, had the conventional accompaniments of bridesmaids, ushers, and wedding cake, which, after all, is the way that most girls like to be married, that the day, long after it has been forgotten by others, may stand out prominently in their own memories as the most exciting one of their lives.

Musicales are probably holding off until Lent, which, coming late this year, will be more than usually barren of incident, as the inventive powers of hostesses and the endurance of their guests will probably be pretty well exhausted by that time. Paderewski has of late been going through a series of dinners at Mrs. R. W. Gilder's, Mrs. Blodgett's, and several other well-known houses, at all of which the long-haired Pole won golden opinions for his conversational agreeableness. without even approaching the plano. At Mrs. Leary's on Thursday the old favorite, Mrs. Pemberton Hincks, sang very sweetly as an after-dinner attraction. Carmencita also has returned, primed with several new dances, oses, and movements, and thus Lenten teas

and dinners may possibly be endurable At Sherry's rooms last night Paderewski was listen ed to by a crowd of appreciative hearers. and as the tickets were \$5 each, the results for one of the most interesting charities. "a summer home for working gentlewomen." ought to have been satisfactory. But \$500 to the planist makes rather a chasm in a small sum of money, and as Sherry's rooms, though beautiful, are not to be had for the asking, the concert was probably more entertaining than remunerative. Those who opened their hearts and their purses got the worth of their money, however, without counting the heavenly calm that a sense of well doing sheds over the whole being.

The last cold wave has done its work, and

already passages are booked for Bermuda and the orange groves, and strawberry beds of Florida find favor in the eyes of restless humanity. Baltimore, likewise, has been invaded by New Yorkers, and Mrs. Garrett's ball Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, and many other prominent people from the metropolis, besides Mine and Miss Bonaparte. and a number of celebrities from Washington A curious feature of Mrs. Garrett's ballroom decorations was the letting loose of hundreds of the feathered tribes over the heads of her guests, including doves, canaries, and even mocking birds, which flew and fluttered and beat their wings, apparently in a state of semilunacy, which communicated itself very shortly to half the people present. Another and more restful novelty was the introduction of the electric light on the outside instead of the inside of the house, which, falling through the glass windows of the conservatory, was as good an imitation of moonlight as Luna herself could have produced. This charming invention was largely utilized for sentimental

purposes, and it was fully appreciated by old. oung, and middle aged. One of the most sumptuous dinners of the season, even in this age of costly symposiums, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer on Thursday in their Madison avenue mansion, which has been lately enlarged and adorned. There were twenty-eight guests seated at two tables, on which were miniature trees supporting luxuriant vines of roses and orchids. In the entrance hall, which is of white marble and immensely wide, hange Mrs. Havemeyer's portrait. It is a superb picture, but the draperies are perhaps more striking than the likeness. After dinner the de lieszké brothers sang delightfully, and there

was dancing for an hour or two. A large dinner and musicale at Mrs. Bradley Martin's last evening completed the record of

The marriage of Mr. John G. Agar and Miss Agnes McDouough is announced to take place at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, on Fel 19. Mr. Agar has so many friends in New York that probably a large number will go on for his wedding.

The engagement of Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, another wealthy widow, to the Baron de Sellières, whose eccentricities are as well known in this city as in Paris, will ; cause as much excitement among the lady's friends here as did that of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts and Capt. Vivian. The date of the marriage has not been announced, but if the Baron reaches here safely it will, of course, take place before Lent. A young American girl was once asked "to what position in life she would prefer to have been born, supposing that a chance were possible," and she replied, without an instant's hesitation, " that of a rich widow." and the girl was wise in her generation, for no other condition holds out so many allurements. But in these days those who have achieved the envied distinction grasp it lightly and throw away their freedom and their

lollars without remorse or regret. The leap-year month opens to-morrow with Mrs. Astor's ball, and another prominent hostess, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has also selected this week for an entertainment. Mrs. Vanderbilt's dance will take place on Friday evening, and will be preceded by dinners at Mrs. Bradley Martin's, Mrs. Frederic Bron son's, Mrs. Ogden Milis's, and Mrs. W. C. Whitney's. There is also expectation of gigantic leap-year entertainment at Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb's country home in Vermont, where a large house party will follow. for the space of a week, the eccentric rules of

the exceptional year. Mrs. Martin will have another large dins er. ollowed by a dance, on Saturday, and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will both entertain at dinner on Tuesday evening